COSMOPOLITAN PARIS.

SILVER WEDDING OF THE D'ALENCONS-

TUXEDO IN FRENCH EYES. Paris, September 29, 1893. Notwithstanding the assertions of the German savant Professor Kurth, who has made the Merovingian Epoch his special study, and who claims that no such person as St. Genevieve ever existed, the fete day of the patron saint of Paris was celebrated in the customary manner at Nanterre, and the ceremony was attended by a sufficiently large crowd of more or less pious pilgrims to indicate that there is no falling off in the popularity of the festival. After the traditional mass in the Church of St. Genevieve, the congregation formed a procession, at the head of which marched a number of young girls arrayed in white, escorting the shrine of the saint, which was borne on the shoulders of four delegates of the Brotherhood of St. Genevieve. The shrine contains two or three fragments of bone, the only remnants of the saint's body left by the Revolution of 1793. Up to that time the canons of St. Genevieve had in their possession the complete skeleton of the saint, but the bones were scattered and lost during the Reign of Terror, and only the few fragments that are now retained in the shrine were subsequently recovered. After marching church several times, the pilgrims visited the house in which St. Genevieve was born. Strictly speaking, there remains nothing of the house save the cellar, which the saint is said to have turned into a kind of chapel, and the stone in the courtyard on which she was

accustomed to kneel and pray. In the same yard is the miraculous well from which she

drew the water that cured her mother of blind-

ness and resuscitated a dead neighbor. The pilgrims drink largely from this spring, and profess to find themselves cured of maladies

which up till that time had baffled the doctors, Never before has one had an opportunity of realizing how cosmopolitan is this great city as since the decree ordering foreigners to register their names at the Prefecture of Police has come into force. Among the crowds that assem ble at the Prefecture all countries are represented, even Afghanistan, Patagonia and Central Africa. Extremes meet, and the officials have now an excellent opportunity of surveying mankind from China to Peru without leaving Paris. Great would be the confusion of tongues if the applicants were not able to express themselves in French, with a more or less Parisian accent. They seem to conform to the regulations with very good grace, notwithstanding the fact that the operation bears considerable analogy with that which convicts liberated on ticketof-leave are called upon to fulfil periodically The registration is described as delicate work In some cases, especially with the ladies, who do not like to confess their age, and are conse quently irritable, and also in the case of other skeletons in the cupboard which the foreigners registered would prefer to keep secret. The scene at the Prefecture, in fact, is depicted as that of Babel, and as ear-splitting, the Italian model, the German waiter, the Swiss domestic the Spanish student, the English stableman, all speaking together.

Scarcely any one of note was present at the Omnium, which is the leading handicap of the Paris autumn racing season. It rained all day, and this naturally precluded the elegantes and all the fine-weather sportsmen from taking their usual places. The stands were very scantily peopled, and during the intervals between the races almost deserted, serving only as a shelter to those who make racing a business. Out on the broad field, however, surrounded by the racecourse, there was a seething mass of men and women clad in waterproofs round the Paris mutuels booths, bringing their hard-earned money to the Juggernaut of racing, ignorant for the most part of all matters connected with the turf, and simply satisfying an innate passion for gambling. The principal event of the afternoon was not so much the racing as the announcement of the decision of the well-known Franco-American sportsman, Mr. Ridgway, to retire from the turf and to liquidate his entire racing stable. The withdrawal of his colors where the stables that run for honor and glory may be counted on the fingers of one hand. The Prix Royal Oak, to the astonishment of every one, was won by a horse called Ramiel comparatively unknown and belonging to M. Achille Fould, a son of the banker who was chosen by Napoleon III as his Minister of Fi-

Inasmuch as Paris enjoys a well-merited and acknowledged pre-eminence in everything pertaining to gastronomy, it is only right and proper that there should be a newspaper devoted exclusively to culinary matters. It bears the name of "Le Pot au Feu" and contains not only a quantity of recipes, some of them in the form of poetry, but also editorial expressions of the views of the culinary world upon the current topics of the day. In fact, it is what one might describe as a species of salmi of the news garnished with a sauce piquante that carrie with it a distinct flavor of the kitchen. The "Pot au Feu" has had several predecessors, the first newspaper of the kind having been published in the reign of Napoleon I under the name of "Le Journal des Gourmands." It was succeeded in 1848 by "Le Gourmot," to which the great Alexandre Dumas, who was even more successful as a cook than as a novelist, contributed many articles. After "Le Gourmet" followed the "Salle a Manger," edited by the lived, being much more the organ of the gourmets than of the cooks themselves. The "Pot au Feu," however, has more prospects of a long life, having the advantage of being owned by

cooks, edited by cooks and read by cooks. Yesterday the Duc and Duchesse d'Alencon celebrated their silver wedding at Chantilly where a great gathering of the Orleans family took place in honor of the occasion, the Ince d'Alencon's venerable father, the old Duc de Nemours, who is the living image of King Henry IV, being well to the fore. Few people nowadays remember that the Duchesse was at one time officially betrothed to the late King of Bayaria. The wedding was close at hand; every thing had been prepared, and her portrait had been printed and distributed broadcast in popular form, bearing the superscription, "Sophle Queen of Bavaria." Suddenly a very stormy interview took place between the royal lovers. cause of the trouble, some of them not altogether redounding to the credit of the lady But at the close of the interview the engagement was declared at an end. King Louis fled to the mountains, and was never afterward mentally the same as before the estrangement while the Princess went to her mother's home on the Tegernsee in a great state of agitation and angry grief. Each refused to give any reason for the quarrel, and the real cause thereof remains a mystery to this day, at any rate as far as everybody outside the royal family was concerned. Subsequently the Princess married the Duc d'Alencon and lived, apparently happy, with her husband, partly in France and partly in Bayaria. When however she received the news of King Louis's tragic death, her mind became affected to such an extent that she was placed under restraint in private asylum. She is now once more in perfect health and spirits, thoroughly enjoying the fetes which have taken place among her relatives in connection with her silver wedding.

vehicle and horse is to be found. "That is what

vehicle and horse is to be found. "That is what Tuxedo is like," he declares.

The event of the week is the proclamation by Francisque Sarcey of his conversion to vegetarianism, and the attention which is being given to the matter on the bonlevards and in the press is likely to give a new lease of life to the Vegetarian Society. Sarcey is very enthusiastic about the regime, and expatiates already on his improved health and condition, notwithstanding that only a short time has clapsed since he became a convert to the theory. His vegetarianism, it is true, like that professed for a time by Alexander Dumas and Ambroise Thomas, is not strict enough to be unpleasant, and does not amount to more than the exclusion of meat and poultry from his menu. He allows himself fish, eggs, milk, butter, and, in fact, all sorts of things in addition to vegetables, the only thing he has entirely renounced being only thing he has entirely renounced being meat.

pointed to succeed the lamented General de Mirabel as chief of the general staff of the French Army, is one of the very few men of his Mirabel as chart

French Army, is one of the very few men of an
profession and nationality who entertain a
high opinion of the Emperor of Germany
These sentiments are based on personal as
the was formed in the great quaintance, which was formed at the great military manoeuvres in Russia. William had many long and interesting conversations with the French General, during the course of one of which a discussion arose concerning the strategy displayed by the Carthugenian general Hamilton in his Italian campaign. The views of the Emperor on the subject differed from the Emperor on the subject differed from those of the French officer, especially with regard to the disposition of the troops at the battle of Cannae. Finally, William declared that he had not with him the documents on which he based his opinion, but that on his return to Berlin he would send to the General a detailed exposition of his reguments in weither. The Berlin he would send to the General a detailed exposition of his arguments in writing. The General returned here and had almost forgot-ten the incident, when one day he received through the German Embassy a thick roll of paper, together with a long letter of six pages of feedscap, written and signed by Emperor William himself. The roll of paper was a plan of the battle of Cannae, draughted by the Em-peror himself, and covered with notes destined to support his argument with regard to Hansupport his argument with regard to Han mibal's tactics, while the letter, which was like-wise written in the purest and most elegant French, contained further considerations of the Emperor on the subject. The General hastened to reply to the Emperor and to thank him for his letter, and since then quite a friendly cor respondence on military matters has been kep up between William II and General de Bois deffre, who has now become practically the commander-in-chief of the French Army.

RUSSIAN AMBITION.

THE CZAR'S EVES ARE FIXED ON TANGIER AND BEYROUT-WHAT THE FRENCH ALLIANCE MAY MEAN.

Paris, September 20 The new-born enthusiasm of the French for their Russian friends is too violent to seem enduring. A member of the Federal Council of Switzerland, who has been talking to me about it, says that he looks forward to a quarrel between them at no distant date. A Russian loan, however, will first be issued in Paris, where previous loans asked for by Rassia were taken up to the amount of 4,767,000,000 francs, or nearly as much as the war indemnity paid by France to Germany in 1871. The anticipated cause for disagreement is simply this: wants to take a new departure in the Mediter ranean, and she does not see, now that the Powers are dividing Africa among themselves, why she should not have her portion too. The share she wants to take is Tangier, with part of Austro-Hungarian monarchy to satisfy the national the Hinterland, or Beyrout, on the direct way to aspirations of each and all of the subject races of Damaseus, and the best road port in Syria, on these Rumanians in Transylvania and of the variwhich she has a claim as guardian of the Holy which she has a claim as guardian of the Holy one Slav populations, Czechs in Bohema, Croats Places. But she will suffer Beyrout to wait, and Serbs, Poles and Ruthenians, Slavaks and and try as soon as possible to appropriate Tan-slavenians and the rest-however successful the gier. She would have no objection if she got attempt may have been with the Magyars. Yet that port and its Hinterland to help to rectify the whole question of the peace of Europe depends the western boundaries of Alseria in favor of on the successful treatment of "Austro-Slavism." France. The persevering attention of the Grand which is always on the point of conversion to Duke Waldemar to the Queen Regent of Spain, I = Pan-Russism "— In the case of Transylvania Morocco scheme. Russia at Tanzier would be the Magyar, who has conquered his own autonomy able to make Gibraltar useless, or nearly so, to from the German, will not concede the sum Great Britain, and perhaps help Spain to make liberty to the Rumanians within his borders, who her get out of that port. The Grand Deke has should not the latter join hands with the others of been now going for four years to San Senastian | their race who already constitute an independent ness to their French friends in the event of a tussle between them and the nations in the Triple Alliance. However, it would be better to get Tangier with than against Spain. The scheme sounds odd. But every intended new the Hungarian Chambers voted a law obliging all departure seems incredible until it has been taken. Russia would now, with French nid, take, I am inclined to think, Beyrout were France open. The declared end of the law was to diminnot in need of the Sultan's influence at Cairo. It may be that Russia will consent to be a warming pan for France at Tangier and cede that place manians of Transvivinia saw in all this only one that Massia will consent to be a warming pan for France at Tangier and cede that place to her on the day on which by means of French help Beyrout falls under Russian rule or mis-

doubt, he rich in surprises to the world. Tangier has for some time been a bone of contention between Great Britain and France. It once be longed to Great Britain, to which it came as part of the dowry of the Portuguese princess whom Charles II married. But that King's government was only active to scoff and cabal, and to give Louis XIV the kind of value that he wanted for the money subsidies he sent to the Court of Whitehall. It, therefore, let Tangier slip from its fingers. A band of merchants prevented the loss of Bonday, which was also part of Catherine of Braganza's dowry. France, I have bond, getting word of the

Russian designs on Morocco, which she is auxious to annex to Algeria, has been feigning to ignore them and trying to loing things quickly to a head in Morocco to have an excuse for seizing upon it. If the scheme I speak of is seriously harbored at St. Petersburg, she would have tried to prevent her friend, the Czar, stating plump what he intended, and asking her aid to enablhim to lay his hand on the desirable West African State. It may, and probably was, to keep Russia out of Tangier that France has taken the unusual course of offering Alexander III the use of Toulon for his future Mediterraneau. squadron. He can, for the present, have that port to victual and refit at, and I see in the papers that a loan of lüzerta has been offered to him. It commands Maita and Sicily, Under a diplomatic arrangement between France and Great Britain, Bizerta is not to be converted number of 2,000,000 and more, and who are in into a naval station or fortilled in any way. The actual majority in Transylvania—the sent of into a naval station or fortified in any way. But treaties and conventions are made to be broken when they do not sait one of the contracting parties, and strength is wanting to make them be observed. I hancy that if France and Russia united to tura lizerta into a Mediterranean Portsmonth for the convenience of a Russian squadron that neither Italy nor Great Britain would go to war about it, but the fact that R succession where at present she has no interest to project, but has important strategic ones to attain, will give rise to a tenser situation in Europe than any that has existed since 1819. England under the Gladstone administration has stood aloof from the Triple Alliance, and cone in for conclinating the French Republic, which is just as exacting and unpleasant in her dealines with Bord Rossbery as she was when Lord Salisbury was in office. England has been led to turn over a new leaf by the turn the Franco-Russian und retained at Naples and Genon by the Roman Empire—demand their national rights which the Magyars may arrogate to them and their national rights which the Magyars may arrogate of the Roman Empire—demand their national rights which the Magyars may arrogate of the Roman Empire—demand their national rights which the Magyars may arrogate of the Roman Empire—demand their national rights which the Magyars may arrogate of the Roman Empire—demand their national rights which the Magyars may arrogate to them. They demand to be represented by men of their own race, predominant in the present constitution of the kingdom, constantly demies to them. They demand to be represented by men of their own race, predominant in the present constitution of the kingdom, constantly demies to them. They are few he kingdom, constantly demies to them. They demand to be represented by men of their own race, predominant in the present constitution of the kingdom, constantly demies to them. They demand to be represented by men of their own race, predominant in the department of the kingdom, constantly demies to them. They

TRANSYLVANIAN UNREST

EFFORTS OF THE RUMANIANS TO SECURE

RECOGNITION OF THEIR NATIONALITY.

proportional penalties for the publishers. This monarchy, just as the Czech agitation in Behemia - Hungary shall be Magyar or it shall not be." disturbs the Austrian.

English readers have never been slow to interest themselves in the conflicts of race which have and the children of mixed marriages, a new attempt patent at first, are of a far more deep and seribeen waged in the coppie of the Hapsburgs. Koson the part of Hungarian statesmen to violate our nature—so much so that we find princes suth and Hungarian independence, Mazzini and their nationality through their religion. The and princesses of the blood bewalling their pur United Italy, have by turn thrilled their sympa- world, enlightened by "The London Times," had ple and lamenting that they have not been born thies. Perhaps only the man is now wanting to thought it simply another conflict between the as simple bourgeois, or even as mere peasants. do as much for the Rumanians of Transylvania. Spirit of the age and an established clergy. But If we are to believe them, the attributes of their It is well to state, from the beginning, that this latest and perhaps furthest-reaching agitation of the spirit of nationality is directly aimed against

siderable minority in five more. But if the situation of the lands c-cupied by the Ramanians beconsidered, instead of the arbitrary division of counties, it will be found that they are all massel together in a continuous territory, with little or no addisture of other races, if we except the compact the Lokovina, where the Rumanuaus, to the namber of a few handred thousands, predominate, and, on the other, with the homogenhous and independent Kingdom of Rumania. here the making of a respectable nationality, united not by the ties of blood alone, but by the more potent ties of speech, travitions and customs and religion held in common.

Naturally, it is no light task in this composite dsewhere have heard, has connection with this there is the middle term of Ramania irredents. If

not mind the fury of the Spanish nation, unless mean compulsory Manyarization. At least this is commune to open a "maternal school," which all more instrument of Magyarization, since the Magyar was to be the only language of such schools After noisy meetings of protestation they wound up by forming a national league, which extended into Rumania itself. The students of the latter country first published and self to the foreign uni-versities a long memorial "relative to the situation of the Rumanians of Transchania and Hungary. To this, which was dated from Bucharest, a reply was at once issued by the Hungurian students; and a counter reply, during the year 1803, was adressed to the foreign public by the Rumanian outh of the university, who live under the Huncarian domination, and know by personal experience the nature of that current of Magyarization to which our common country is subjected." This last brochute is a work of definite historical value in spite of its having a special cause to plend, and it is furnished with a detailed ethnographical map of Austria-Hangary and Romania.

Meanwhile the hapless memorandom, which had been drawn up for prescutation to the Emperor-King, was communicated to the press. The president of the committee appointed to present it in the name of "all the Rumanian electors of Transylvania and Hangary," is the Dr. Ratiu who presided over the concress of this year. Last year the Huagarian Assembly of Advocates for mally accused him of having broken his onth "by acting against the integrity of the nation and its constitution." It was not the first time that his leadership of the Rumanian cause had involved him in serious trouble.

The burden of all these memorials is the same The Rumanians, who inhabit Hungary to the

that she was placed under restraint in a rate asylum. She is now once more in perhealth and spirits, thoroughly enjoying the swhich have taken place among her relastic in connection with her silver wedding. Temps," continuing its series of clever cless signed C. de Varigny, and dated from erica, devotes a couple of columns in yesters issue to a most enthusiastic description of edo, which is portrayed as absolutely unique unlike anything of the kind in Europe, correspondent requests his readers to impact one of the great chateaus of Touraine, rounded by an immense park, swarming agame, dotted with lakes and ponds, possing yest stables, in which every kind of

Czechs of Bohemia, or rather by all the Ceho-Slovaks, if we would fairly count the meial elements capable of uniting to the number of more than 7,000,000 of souls. It is also the claim of the 3,009,000 of Croato-Serbs, and of the other 3,000,000 of Russian race or Ruthenians, and of [On the 21th of July a congress of representative with reason, best satisfied with their present state), world or in the old, who have not at one riage to Queen Caroline was one of constraint as many more Poles of Galicia (though these are, tives of the Romanian inhabitants of Hungary and of the smaller but not uninfluential numbers moment or another of our existence experienced rather than inclination, and was not brought its brought its sessions to a close in the city of of Slavonians and Italians. It is evident that, a fleeting pang of envy toward those who are ilermonistad). Their ananimous conclusion was with such diverse elements and with the m dern figuratively described as "born on the steps of to stand by the memorandum of the Ramanians of stream of tendency making streagly for the author the throne." There seems at first sight some Transylvania and Hungary, which was drawn tonomy of each physically constituted nationality, thing delightful in being addressed as "Your ap in Mirch, 1892, and presented to the Emp ror-King in Vienus in June of the same year, but the only hope for Assirian rule is in a constant the large of the same year, but the only hope for Assirian rule is in a constant to the large of the same year, but the only hope for Assirian rule is in a constant rule in the large of the same year, but the large of the same year. which Francis Joseph, by advice of his consti- Hungarians after their abortive efforts at indetofional counsellors for the Kongdom of Hungary, pendence in 1848, was a first attempt at a soludeclined to receive. On the 31st of August the tion of these difficulties of race. Even then it was ence and subserviency. Besides these there Hongarian courts at Klausenburg condemned the generally opposed by all except the Mugyars, in appear to be many other advantages and attraction of the second secon author of a defence of the memorandum to four whose interest it was conceived. That has hap tive privileges possessed by members of reign years' imprisonment and 1,000 florins fine, with pened which was foreseen. To the one German ing houses which I have neither time nor space absolutism another has been added-that of the to enumerate here. Unfortunately, they are is one more step forward in a conflict which Magyar race in Hungary. In fact, this seems to nearly all on the surface, and of a character threatens the peace of the Hangarian part of the have been the watchword from the beginning-

> this is only the latest in a series of legislative rank constitute nothing more nor less than enactments to the harm of the Rumanians in bonds as galling as those of any long-term Hungary, dating back to the forced annexation prisoner. They are bonds that restrict the acof Transylvania in 1868. The Magyar petite tivity of mind and of body, of speech and of

There are facts which cannot be denied. Thu per hand, there is surrely one Deputy for five thousand | personal freedom."

Remandan electors.

It is also a fact that in districts inhabited by the different nationalities there is found a whole army of functionalities who, in the name of the Hongarian State, administer and do justice in a manner workly of Turkish packas. We could enumerable hendleds uf the feets, all the proposed in the proposed of their surroundings are the present Emperor of pachas. We could enumerate hundreds of the facts and of which prove that these who pattered do not respect the law of nationalities, so that even after the appearance of the rolly of the Marras youth, a aid truth remains incontestable in point of fact, the uniqualities are operated by the facts of the f

he Rumanians may consider themselves to be of atin race, and thus different from the Slavs round them, their cause is one with that of the atter in Austria-Hungary. The watchword is linearly heatd from their lips—"rather the Russians than the Hungarians."

It is for the Magyars of Hungary to decide the for the Magyars of Hungary to decide the standard of the stand

It is for the Magyars of Hangary to decide whether they can stand alone against races which act only menace them at home, but exist in threatening independence all along their frontiers.

-THE HORENZOLLERN "WHITE LADY."

ON INTERESTING DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE

FAMOUS ROHENZOLLERN GHOST. In one of the last issues of the "Russian Ar chives," a well-known magazine of the Czar's country, appears the translation of a document which was added to the family archives of the Hohenzollerus by Emperor Frederick in 1870. It was sent to the Emperor, at that time Crown Prince, at his request, by Count Nostitz, son of Count George Nostitz, a Prussian by birth, who Count George Nostitz, a Prussian by birth, who entered the service of the Czar and died a Major-General in 1873. The document relates to the "White Lady." the famous ghost of the Hohenzollerns, who is supposed to make her appear-

order of St. George, to present King William, later Emperor William, the grand cross of the order, While the Count was in the German capital, Crown Prince Frederick learned of the possession of docu-ments in the Nostitz family relating to the "White Lady." As everything in reference to the woman who has played an important part in the history of the Hohenzollerns deeply interested the ubsequent Emperor, he begged the Count to send the Count, to his great astonishment, saw the Prince grow pale, spring up suddenly, draw his eading to the guard room. Count Nostitz went after him and saw that the Prince was following a white apparition, which suddenly disappeared brough the wall. The Prince examined the there was no opening. As the Prince heard steps the Count:

"'Yes. Your Highness, I saw it,' was the answer "Then,' continued the Prince, 'it was neither dream nor a ghost of the brain,'

who declared that a figure wrapped in white had passed him. He had allowed it to do so because he had believed it to be a Saxon cavalry officer The hallway had only two outlets-into the guard

The hallway had only two outlets—into the guard room, and the saion, where the Prince and his officers were gathered.

"The apparition made a deep impression on the Prince. He said that he looked upon it as a bad omen, for the 'White Lady' only appeared to amounce the violent death of a Hohenzollern.

"On the following day the battle of Saalfeld was fought. When the Prussian troops had been put to flight, Prince Ferdinand and Count Nostitz again saw the 'White Lady,' who stood on a hill and wrung her hands, as in despair. Count Nostitz put spurs to his horse and rushed up the hill, but the apparition suddenly disappeared. A few minutes later Prince Ferdinand received a mortal wound in an attack of the French cavalry. Count Nostitz tried to carry the Prince to a place of safety, but was also wounded and sank senseless to the ground.

"Count Nostitz never spoke in all his lifetime of this occurrence, save to his son, and to him he

Emperor Frederick sent a hearty letter of thanks
Count Nostitz, jr., for the copy of the docuto Count Nostitz, Jr., for the copy of the docu-ment, declaring that the family would always pre-serve it as a relic. UNENVIABLE ROYALTY.

GILDED SLAVERY OF MEMBERS OF THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE.

There are but few of us, either in the new that can only be described as superficial, whereas the drawbacks and disadvantages to The Rumanians see, even in the proposed which princesses, and in particular princes, are ecclesiastical legislation concerning civil marriage subjected by reason of their birth, though not that deal constitution of the Austro-Hangarian monarchy which has been in force since the Emperor Francis Joseph was crowned Kin. of Hungary in 1867. Refore that time, under the old Austrian absolutism, the Magyars of Hungary complained that they were scriffeed to "the ancivating of the Runanians, who had been seris under the find suffice of suffrage. In the Hungarian Diet out of suffrage in the Hungarian Diet out of suffrage in the Hungarian Diet out of suffrage. In the Hungarian Diet out of suffrage in the Hungarian Diet out of suffrage. In the Hungarian Diet out of suffrage in the higher public services are exist to no functionaries of Runanian to passe out of suffrage in the Hungarian mostery, and in independent Runanian. Their nambles were the proceedings are carried on in the Hungarian mostery, and in independent Runanian. Their nambles were the proceedings are carried on in the Magyar hand the suffrage in the Hungarian mostery, and in independent Runanian. The composition of the Hungarian mostery, and in independent Runanians of the formulation of the single public services the proceedings are carried on in the Magyar language, which the people on the majority in five wore 10,000,006 souls. In Austria-Hungary the official statistics give, in Suffrage in the Hungarian mostery, and in radependent Runanian forms the suffrage of the strongest means of carrying out the government of the suffrage of the Runanian forms an absolute majority in five wore. But if the site of the suffrage of the Hungarian mostly in five wore. But if the site is the strongest means of carrying out the government of the five wore in the proposition of the Hungary proper the Runanians form an absolute majority in five wore. But if the site is the strongest means of carrying out the government of the five wore in the proper of the Runanian form an absolute majority in five wore. But if the site is the strongest means of carrying out the government of the five wore. But if the site is the site of the five wore in the five wore in the fi in the public square at Coburg that this conversation took places 'just like any one else and to watch the people pass. But, no; they won't let me. They think it necessary to surround me purposes of culture or philanthropy, is denied to citizens of Rumanian race.

It is this forced Magyarization of the Hungarian kingdom, wilfully superadded to the constitution of 1867, which forms the prime grievance of the Rumanian and other nationalities which share Hungary with the Magyars. The Macyar "Allan," a Hungarian newspaper of exclusively Magyar complexion, on July 22, 1881, acknowledged the legality of the Rumanian contintion. It is was some time after the beginning of the Saxon and neighboring (langarian enclaves. This territory is conteminous, on the one hand, with present anifation. It said: There are facts which cannot be desired. There is the grain of grains in Hungary a law for mathematics, the trace of which is first respected. There the system of election, which is interity artificial, is so combined that districts inhabited by Hungamians send fewer Deputies than those inhabited by Mayrars. Lettle Mayrar terms close a Beputic with two or three hundred votes, whereas, or the law of the fact that the control of the form of the hundred votes, whereas, or the close found there is exercise, to the parties bend there is exercise, to the parties bend there is exercise, the many for the change of the control of the con The Duke was very far from being alone in

These confessions are significant enough to show minds of orthogy farness and experience in modern politics that a struggle is grising in central Europe which is beingd to have a near settlement. It hodes no good to the general peace, unless the Magyar race—so ardent in defence of its own autonomy—shall cease to seek after exclusive preformance. In the case of the Magyars there was unestion of a race that stood alone, without exterior affiliations of bload or speach, but is not the same with the Ramanians of tuelay. Across the inaginary line of the political fromier there is a growing and independent nation of their own race and language, which already gives Austrian, out of touch with Russians, and if estimable by no means attractive. Spain is rather dog-in-the-manger about Morocca. She cannot take it herself, and she would be the mortal enemy once more of the French were they to seize upon it. But the Russians would not mind the fury of the Spanish nation, unless so far as it minds.

> family.
>
> Count Nostitz, ir., was sent to Berlin in 1882,
>
> perpetually "en parade," that is to say, on his
> good behavior. The Empress of Austria's prothe attributes with which, by reason of her rank, she is surrounded at home, leads her to avoid Vienna, and in fact the entire Austrian Empire. and to spend her whole time in travelling about as one of the crowd, with no knowledge of her identity on the part of those about her, The late King Louis of Bavaria was never so happy as when he could get away from Munich and conceal himself under some ordinary name of Prince Louis of Prussia. On the day be-fore the battle of Saalfeld, the Prince, with his Lake of Lucerne, or that of Geneva, while his two officers, was at the castle of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. In the evening the guests were gathered in a large room of the palace. The Prince was charmed at the idea of palace. The Prince was charmed at the idea of a coming contest with the troops of Napoleon, As the clock struck 12, the Prince turned prince of the blood that he actually ran away to Count Nostliz and said: 'How happy I feel from home a year ago with the intention of to-day! Our ship is at last on the high seas; the making his way to Hamburg, and there shipping before the mast as a common sailor, and it was only due to the fact that he started off with too little money in his pocket and became stranded before he crossed the frontier that his project proved a failure.

stranded before he crossed the frontier that his project proved a failure.

Archduke John of Austria, as is well known, a preferred to surrender his imperial rank, his generalship in the army and all the prerogatives of his birth, and to go to sea as the skipper of a sailing ship laden with cement, rather than to submit to the demands on the part of the Emperor and of the Government that he should regard from siving expression to his remarkably clear-sighted views on the current topics of the day, and there is one of his brothers who has turned his back on Vienna and taken up his permanent abode on one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean. I might efter many instances such as these, including the Princess of Wales and her daughters. But think that I have said enough to show that, whereas there are many of us who would be dighted to be taken for and treated as person ages of royal rank, princes and princesses of the blood are, as a rule, never so happy as when they are mistaken for plain, everyday people.

Of the disadvantage under which members of reigning houses labor in all matters connected with the heart and love, volumes might be written. There are very few cases indeed where princes or princesses have been permitted to follow the dictates of their own inclinations in marrying. Considerations of policy and of etimes a proposed in the distance of their own inclinations in marrying. Considerations of policy and of etimes a proposed in the marrying of the low the dictates of their own inclinations in marrying. Considerations of policy and of etimes a proposed in the marrying of the blood are, as a rule, never so happy as the proposed in the

quette predominate and constitute an insurnountable obstacle to the course of true love. There is scarcely a wedded couple among the sovereign houses of the Old World who do not enjoy the reputation of having been forced to mate by considerations other than those of mere affection. King Albert of Saxony's markingdom the beautiful lady and family of children who had until that time monopolized his affection. The Crown Prince of Sweden affianced himself to a parson's daughter before wedding the Princess of Baden. Crown Prince Ferdinand of Rumania placed himself in a similar position with regard to Mile. Helen Vacarescu before becoming the husband of Princess Marie of Edinburgh. The episode in connection with good-looking Canon Duckworth and Princess Louise of Great Britain, which pre-Princess Louise of Great Britain, which preceded her marriage to the Marquis of Lorne,
is too well known to render more than a passing reference thereto necessary, and in the
same way King Humbert was notoriously averse
to plighting his troth to Queen Marguerite. A
quarter of a century ago, owing to the fact of
his entanglement with the Duchess of Litta, the
funeral of whose son he travelled all the way
from Rome to Milan to attend the other day.
The Czar of Russia had solemnly plighted his
troth to the beautiful Princess Mestcherski, to
whom he was passionately attached, and would
never have led his dead brother's fiancee to the
altar had his father not forced Princess Mestcherski to become the wife of Prince Paul Demidoff during the Czarewitch's temporary absence from St. Petersburg. The late Crown
Prince of Austria may be said to have almost
been driven to the altar, bearaying the same
tokens of distaste for his Belgian bride as those
which King George IV of England is asserted
to have manifested at the time of his union
with Queen Caroline. In some instances princes
have preferred to sacrifice their royal rank and
attributes to their inclinations, as in the case of
Prince Oscar of Sweden, who married one of his
mother's maids of honor. But this is an exceptencel instance, and in most cases members of ceded her marriage to the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Oscar of Sweden, who married one of his mother's maids of honor. But this is an exceptional instance, and in most cases members of reigning houses have preferred either to sacrifice their hearts to the exigencies of their position, or else to impose upon their partners the dubious honor of a morganatic union—a union which debars that one of the two who is of lower rank, as well as the children born to the marriage, from any of the social considerations, rank or fortune of the one who is of royal rank. Yet another disadvantage of royal or imperial birth is that there is a large and ever-growing number of people who are so strongly opposed to monarchical doctrines that they seem to rewater the people pass. But no, the pointment of the Duke of Connaught to the with a kind of cordon the moment I sit down, so as to keep everybody from approaching too close to one of the anointed of the Lord. No matter how strict my incognito when I travel. I always manage to fall into the hands of some functionary or official who recognizes me and who considers it to be his bounden duty to pester me with his attentions, to constitute himself as my keeper or bear leader, and to prevent me from following my own inclinations. All this eliquette and intricate official machinery by which we are henneld in are absolutely madeling to any sensible man, such as you or I, and only serve to absolutely crush every sentiment of pleasure, of individuality and of personal freedom."

The Duke was very far from being alone in the with a kind of cordon the moment I sit down, and the happens to be the Queen's son. It is admitted that he has proved himself on the agood soldier, a skilled administrator, and that he is practically the only man available for the berth, but, nevertheless, he is objected to in consequence of his being a prince of the blood, if would be perfectly fair to condemnate the best man good soldier, a skilled administrator, and that he has proved that he has proved thimself on the agood soldier, a skilled administrator, and that he has proved that he has pro

princes should be judged exclusively on their personal merits and not be condemned because of the accident of their birth.

Their anxiety for work and occupation is comprehensible enough; for, shut off as they are from all sorts of professions, callings and spheres of activity that are open to us, they are naturally exposed to ennui to an extent of which people of lesser rank can form no idea. Ennui is the curse of their existence, the one enemy above all others against which they and their courtiers are forever battling. And if they courtiers are forever battling. And if they sometimes indulge in methods for that purpose that may seem to us to be extraordinary and even questionable, we should be indulgent, and take into consideration the many drawbacks and disadvantages which attend royalty.

EX-ATTACHE. A FRENCH PHILOSOPHER.

M. PARTHELEMY ST. BILAIRE AT EIGHTY-NINE

YEARS.

From The London Clobe M. Barthelemy Saint Hilaire, the bosom friend of M. Harthelemy Saint Imake, its cooking that There and Cousin, lives at Passy, in a pretty little villa surrounded by a garden in which he passes the most of his time, musing and philosophizing on corrent events. He has just reached his 3th year, and bears his age remarkably well. "So yellow has been reminiscense of my deportment to prove himself the better man of the two. And he generally succeeded. Why is it that the Czar and Czarina are never so happy and contented as during their annual stay at Fredenshorg? It is because there they are comparatively free from the trammels of officialdom and citiquete, and they are at liberty to follow out their own inclinations, no matter whether they lead the Czar of all the Russians it to place himself in the shafts of a carriage and drag his imperial relatives around the courtyard, to indulge in a boxing match with one of his brothers-in-law, or to play any other kind of boxish prants. His father-in-law, King Christian, on the other hand, makes periodical stays at Hamburg, where nobody knows him and where he is able to do exactly as he pleases without any distasteful attentions on the part of the local authorities. He spends his days strolling about in the streets or along the docks, sitting in front of cafes and peeping in at all the theatres and beer gardens of the place, where he feels himself obliged to remain loss, where he feels himself obliged to remain perpetually "en parade," that is to say, on his good behavior. The Empress of Austria's pronounced hatred for court ceremonial and for all the attributes with which, by reason of her rank, she is surrounded at home, leads her to avoid, she is surrounded at home, leads her to avoid detail, Relifing into private life he resumed his stay and contented as during the college of Loudisle-Grand in 185, a few weeks after the battle of a carriage and drag his imperial relatives are at liberty to follow out their own inclinations, no matter whether they lead the Czar of all the Russians in 185, a few loss, and which he seased himself his easy clair. Let me tell pour which he seased himself on the College of Loudisle-Grand in 185, a few weeks after the battle of a carriage and drag his imperial relatives are at liberty. Little the college of Loudisle Grand in 185, a few weeks after the battle of the College of Loudisle of the college of the

ceeded in persuading the Assembly to revive the five chairs at the College of France which had been suppressed. He was next made administrator of the college, and occupied that post up to the coup detat. Retiring into private life he resumed his great work until 1869, when he was elected to the Corps Legislatif, then to the National Assembly, and finally became Secretary-General of the President of the Republic.

He next described his relations with Thiers, "The first time," he said, "I met the man who was destined to play such a leading part in my life was on the 28th of July, 1830, the day on which, together with so many others, I signed the famous protest of journalists in the offices of the "National." I knew that it had been drawn up by Thiers, and I was introduced to him. From that moment I became one of his most fervent admirers. I must add, however, that I was somewhat disappointed when I found him leaning toward the Monarchy. Of all his political friends I was the only one that remained faithful to my Republican convictions. Thiers, cousin, Villemain and others oscillated in turns between the two forms of rovertiment. It was thus that, in spite of my admiration for Thiers, I did not hestitate to oppose him in 1819, when he supported, and with that marvellous talent, the Bill for Public Instruction, which was simply tantamount to the destruction of the university. This fact, however, did not prevent him from making me his collaborator after the war. The truth is that a mutual sympathy had united us from our youth, and our relations were so intimate that a cover was always laid for me on his dining-table."

From The London Globe.